

DOCUMENT RESUME

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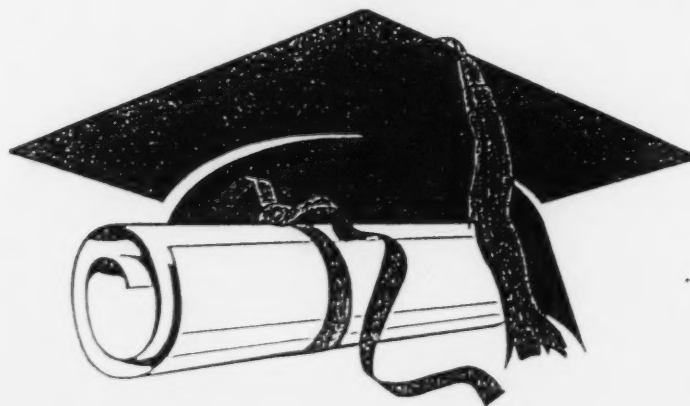
JC 000 333

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TITLE Florida Associate of Arts Graduates' Follow-Up Outcomes.
INSTITUTION Florida State Board of Community Colleges, Tallahassee.
PUB DATE 1996-07-00
NOTE 17p.
PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Associate Degrees; *Community Colleges; Educational Assessment; Educational Trends; Followup Studies; *Outcomes of Education; *State Colleges; Statistical Data; *Student Characteristics; Tables (Data); Two Year Colleges
IDENTIFIERS *Florida

ABSTRACT

This document presents the Florida Associate of Arts (AA) Graduates' Follow-Up Outcomes. The total number of AA graduates has increased by 6.6% between 1990-91 and 1993-94. This increase was not consistent among the three major ethnic groups: Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics. The largest percentage increase was for blacks. Female graduates increased faster than males in both number and percent. The patterns of change in female graduates among the three major ethnic groups were varied. Among males, only blacks steadily increased for the three years, from 412 to 538 or 30.6%. These graduates were followed up by the Florida Education Training and Placement Information Program. The possible outcomes for graduates were continuing education in a public or private university, a community college or a Division of Public Schools institution such as a technical center, employment, or unemployment. The possible continuing education outcomes were combined into university and other. A graduate was classified in only one category with priority being given to continuing education. The overall percentage of students continuing their education declined slightly from 75 to 72. These same patterns were found in female and male outcomes. Black females were the only group that increased their continuing education percentage. (Contains graphs of these outcomes.) (VWC)

Florida Associate of Arts Graduates' Follow-up Outcomes



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July 1996

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Division of Community Colleges
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JC000333

ASSOCIATE OF ARTS GRADUATES' FOLLOW-UP OUTCOMES

The total number of AA graduates has increased by six point six percent between 1990-91 and 1993-94 from 21,164 to 22,561. This increase was not consistent among the three major ethnic groups. The largest percentage increase was for blacks who went from 1,177 to 1,578. Hispanics did not share in this change and in fact declined slightly from 2,854 to 2,818. Whites increased by six percent from 16,455 to 17,443.

Female graduates increased faster than males in both number and percent. They went from 12,259 in 1990-91 to 13,106 in 1993-94 for an increase of six point nine percent. Males increased from 8,905 to 9,455 or six point two percent during this same time frame.

The patterns of change in female graduates among the three major ethnic groups were varied. White females rose, declined and then rose again for an overall increase of 626 graduates or 6.6%. Black females rose steadily from 765 to 1,040 for an overall increase of 35.9%. Hispanic females rose for two years and then declined in 1993-94 to an extent that the overall change was a decline of 53 graduates or 3.2%.

Among males, only blacks steadily increased for the three years, from 412 to 538 or 30.6%. White males rose for two years and then declined slightly for an overall change of 362 graduates or 5.2%. Hispanic males declined then rose then declined again for a net increase of only 17 graduates or 1.4%.

These graduates were followed up by the Florida Education Training and Placement Information Program (FETPIP). The possible outcomes were continuing education in a public or private university, a community college or a Division of Public Schools institution such as a technical center, found employed, in military service, or not found. The number of students in the military was so small that the

category was deleted. The possible continuing education outcomes were combined into university and other. A graduate was classified in only one category with priority being given to continuing education.

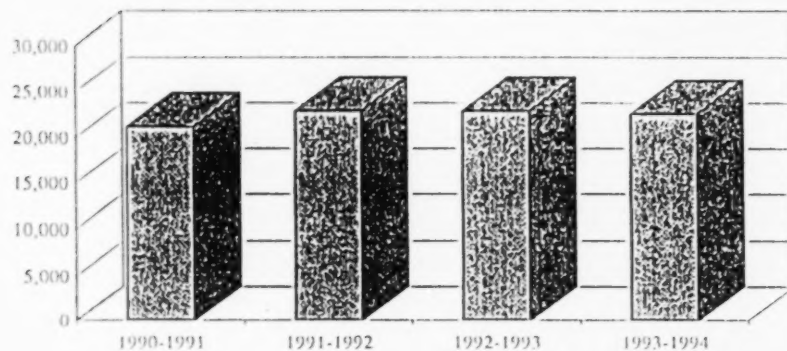
The overall percentage of students continuing their education declined slightly from 75 to 72. Employed rose one point from fifteen to sixteen, while the percent not found rose by two points from ten to twelve. White graduates tend to mirror this overall pattern, with the percent continuing education declining from 74 to 72. Hispanic graduates also show a decline in percent continuing education, dropping from 78 to 75. The change for black graduates is in the opposite direction with an increase from 71 to 74 percent.

These same patterns were found in female and male outcomes. The overall percentage for continuing education for females declined from 73 to 71. Both the employment and not found percentage rose one point. The overall pattern for males was the same with the change going from 77 to 75 percent. In general, a larger percentage of males continued their education than did females and a larger percentage of females was employed.

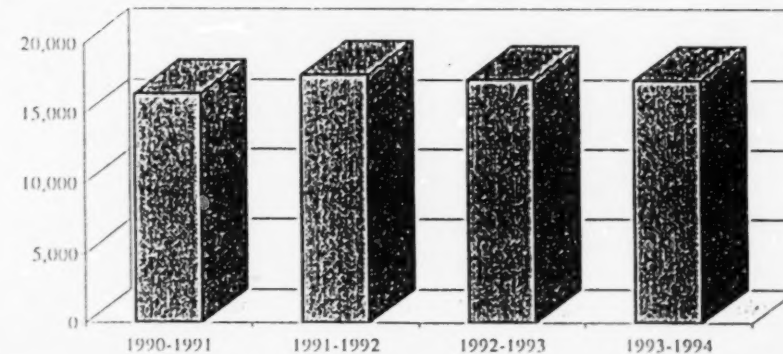
Black females were the only group that increased their continuing education percentage. The change was from 70 to 73 percent. Black males were the only group that remained constant, at 73 percent.

AA Graduates

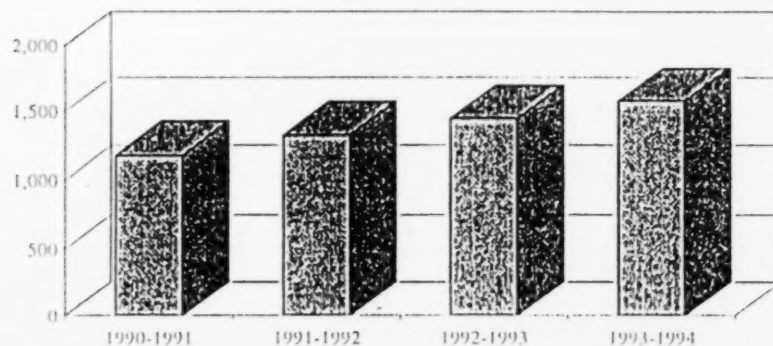
Total



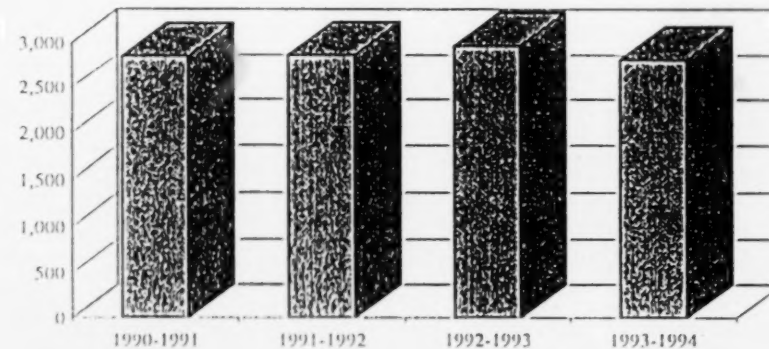
White



Black



Hispanic



Total

1990-1991	21,164
1991-1992	22,896
1992-1993	22,865
1993-1994	22,561

White

1990-1991	16,455
1991-1992	17,824
1992-1993	17,495
1993-1994	17,443

Black

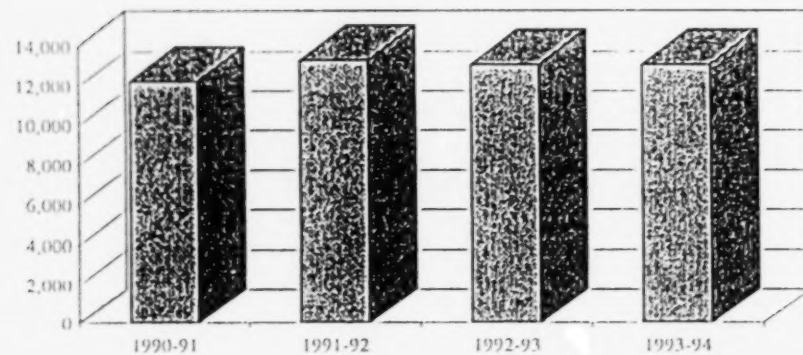
1990-1991	1,177
1991-1992	1,323
1992-1993	1,445
1993-1994	1,578

Hispanic

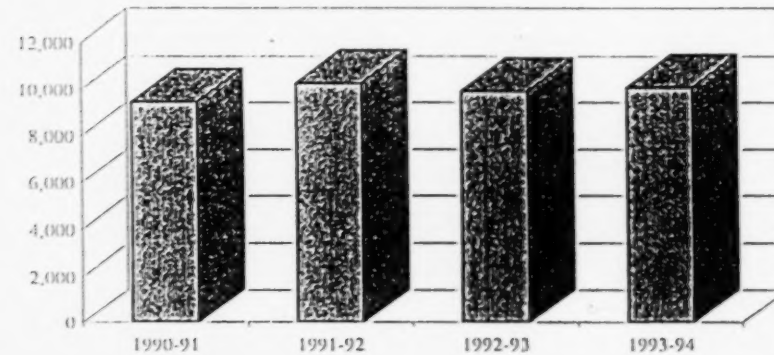
1990-1991	2,854
1991-1992	2,866
1992-1993	2,970
1993-1994	2,818

AA Graduates Females

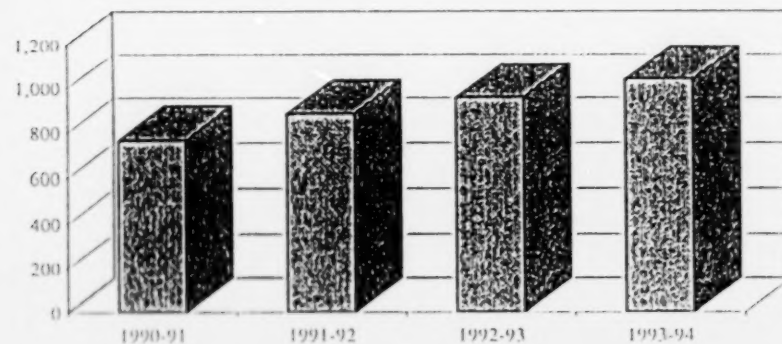
Total



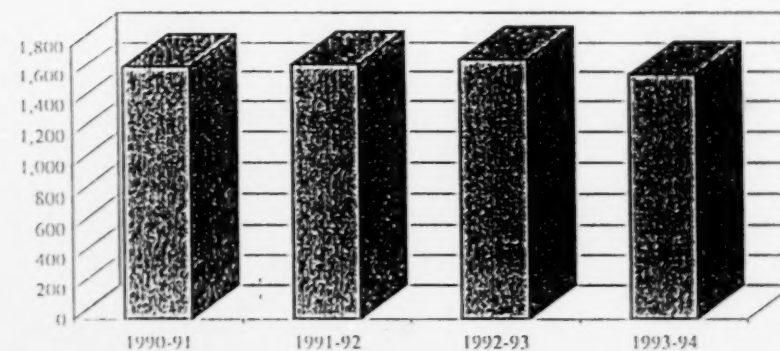
White



Black



Hispanic



Total

1990-91	12,259
1991-92	13,312
1992-93	13,100
1993-94	13,106

White

1990-91	9,471
1991-92	10,291
1992-93	9,941
1993-94	10,097

Black

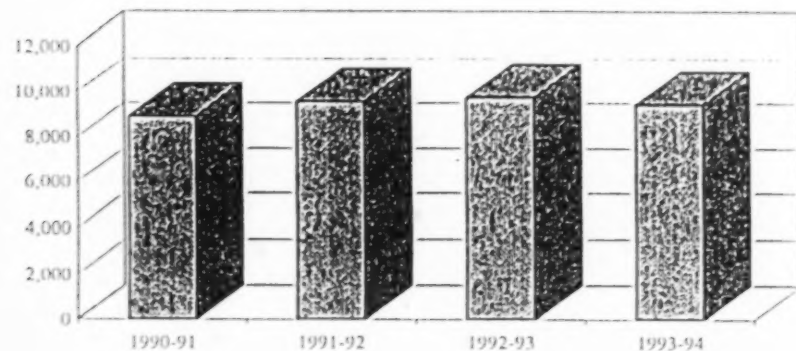
1990-91	765
1991-92	883
1992-93	958
1993-94	1,040

Hispanic

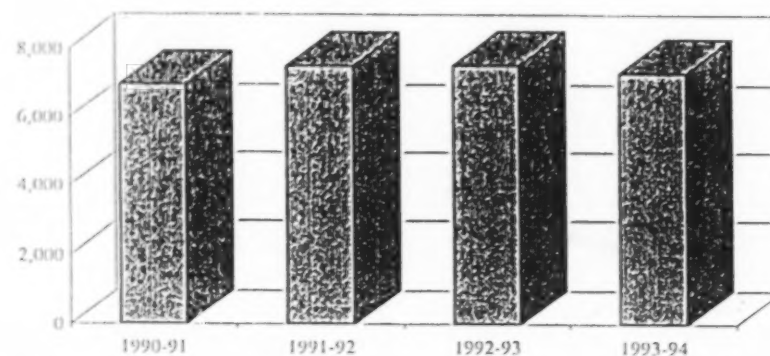
1990-91	1,662
1991-92	1,679
1992-93	1,713
1993-94	1,609

AA Graduates Males

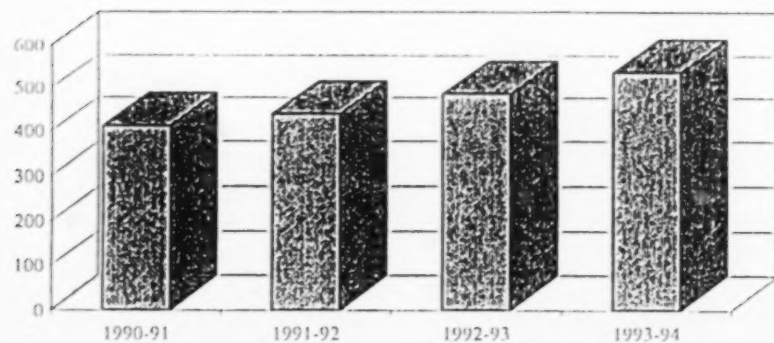
Total



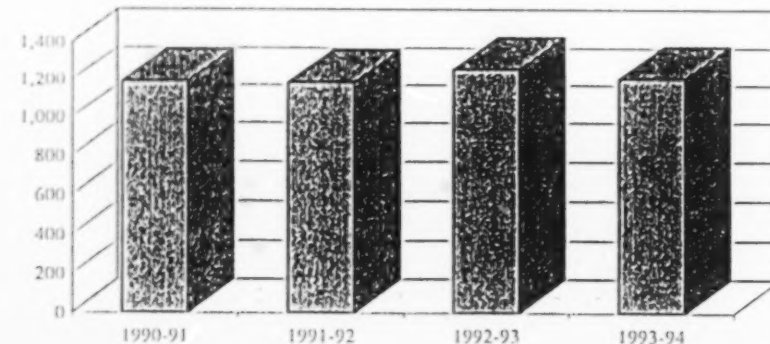
White



Black



Hispanic



Total

1990-91	8,905
1991-92	9,584
1992-93	9,765
1993-94	9,455

White

1990-91	6,984
1991-92	7,533
1992-93	7,554
1993-94	7,346

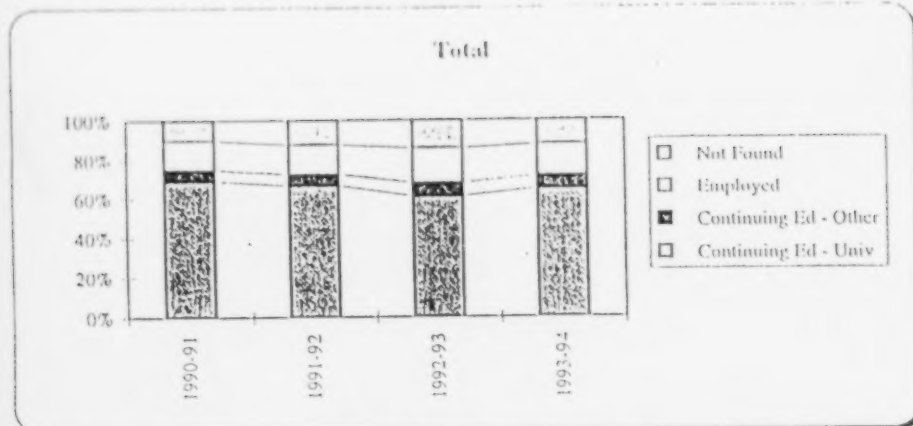
Black

1990-91	412
1991-92	440
1992-93	487
1993-94	538

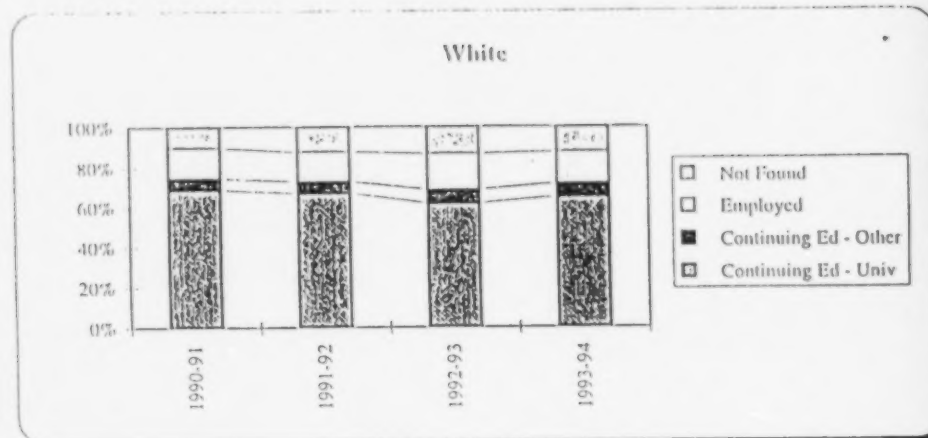
Hispanic

1990-91	1,192
1991-92	1,187
1992-93	1,257
1993-94	1,209

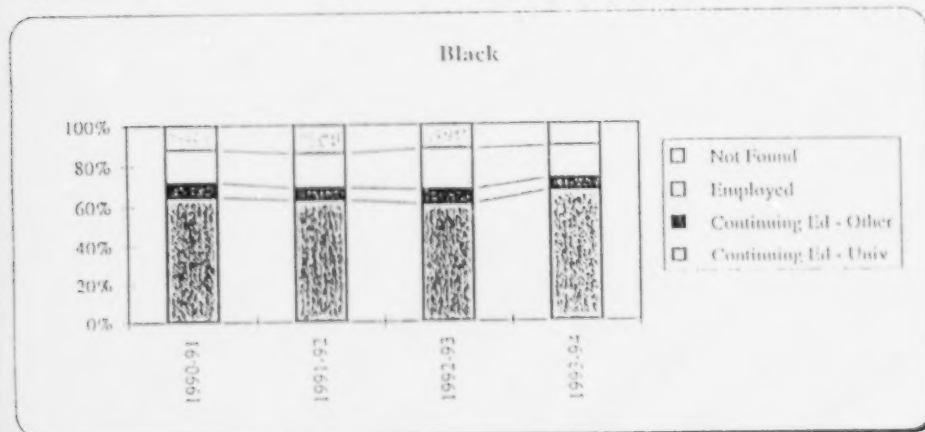
AA Graduates Follow-up Outcomes



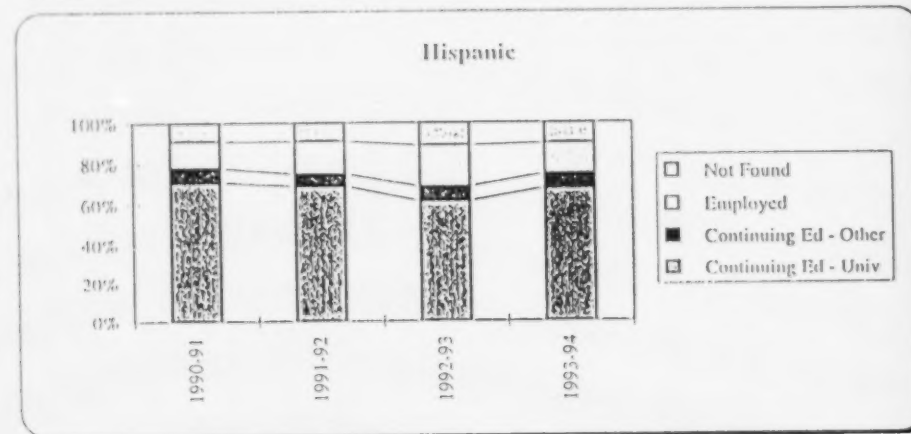
Total	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	69%	66%	61%	65%
Continuing Ed - Other	6%	6%	7%	7%
Employed	15%	15%	18%	16%
Not Found	10%	12%	14%	12%



White	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	68%	67%	61%	65%
Continuing Ed - Other	6%	6%	7%	7%
Employed	15%	15%	18%	16%
Not Found	10%	12%	13%	12%



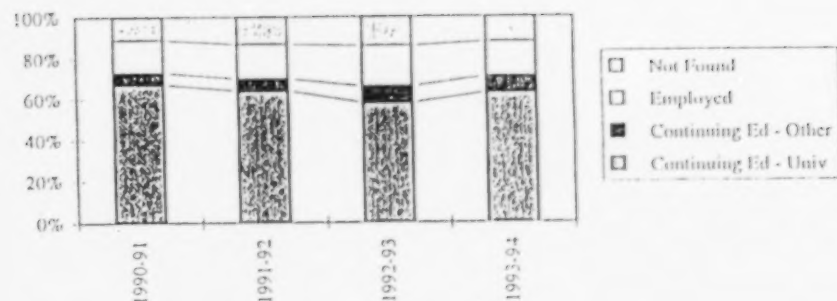
Black	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	64%	63%	61%	68%
Continuing Ed - Other	7%	6%	7%	6%
Employed	16%	17%	20%	16%
Not Found	12%	14%	12%	11%



Hispanic	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	71%	69%	61%	68%
Continuing Ed - Other	7%	6%	7%	7%
Employed	13%	16%	20%	15%
Not Found	9%	9%	11%	10%

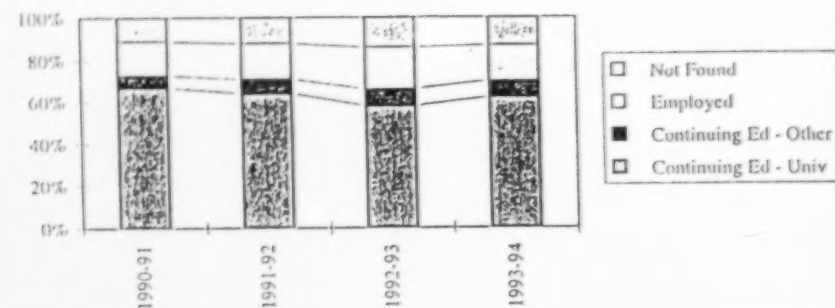
AA Graduates Follow-up Outcomes Females

Total



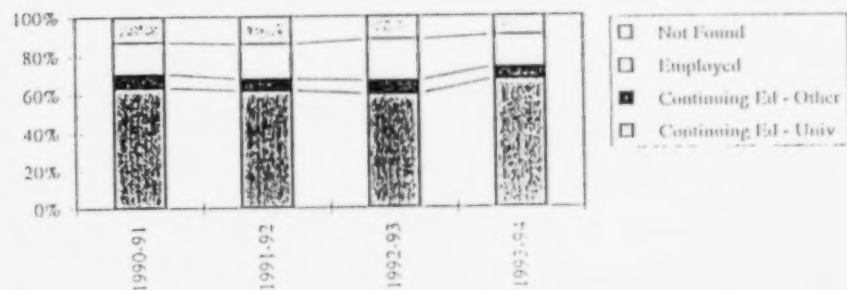
Total	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	67%	64%	58%	63%
Continuing Ed - Other	6%	6%	8%	8%
Employed	16%	17%	20%	17%
Not Found	11%	13%	14%	12%

White



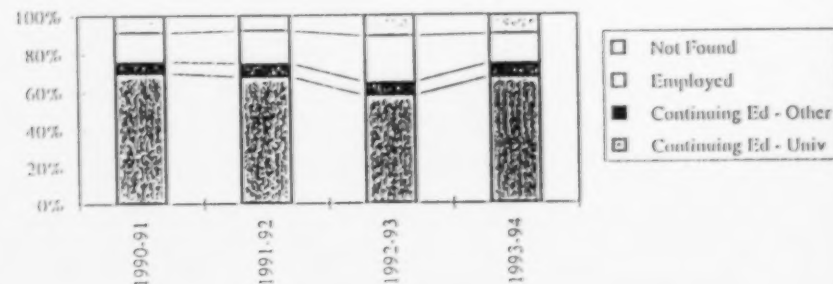
White	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	66%	64%	58%	62%
Continuing Ed - Other	6%	7%	8%	8%
Employed	16%	17%	20%	17%
Not Found	11%	12%	14%	13%

Black



Black	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	63%	62%	60%	67%
Continuing Ed - Other	7%	6%	7%	6%
Employed	16%	18%	21%	16%
Not Found	13%	14%	12%	10%

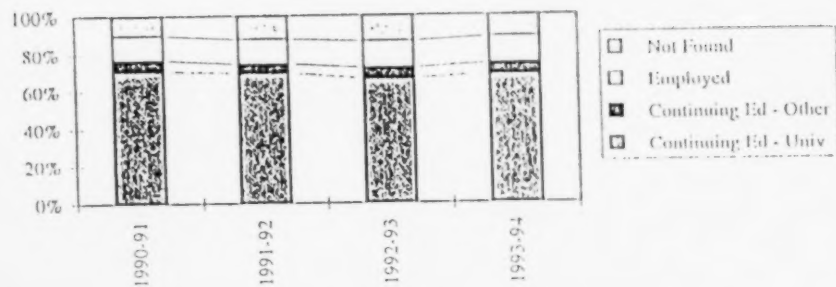
Hispanic



Hispanic	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	70%	68%	58%	67%
Continuing Ed - Other	6%	7%	7%	7%
Employed	15%	17%	24%	15%
Not Found	9%	8%	11%	10%

AA Graduates Follow-up Outcomes Males

Total



White



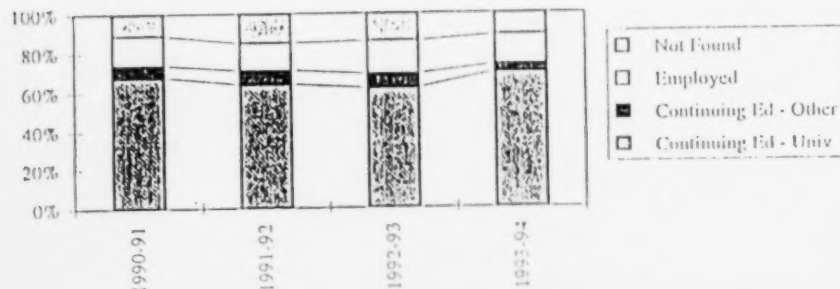
Total

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	71%	70%	66%	69%
Continuing Ed - Other	6%	5%	6%	6%
Employed	13%	13%	14%	14%
Not Found	10%	12%	13%	11%

White

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	71%	71%	66%	69%
Continuing Ed - Other	5%	5%	6%	6%
Employed	13%	13%	14%	14%
Not Found	10%	11%	13%	11%

Black



Hispanic



Black

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	67%	64%	62%	69%
Continuing Ed - Other	6%	7%	7%	4%
Employed	15%	14%	17%	15%
Not Found	11%	15%	14%	11%

Hispanic

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Continuing Ed - Univ	72%	70%	66%	69%
Continuing Ed - Other	7%	6%	7%	7%
Employed	12%	14%	16%	14%
Not Found	8%	10%	10%	10%